

## CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

Campylobacteriosis is an acute zoonotic bacterial enteric illness of varying severity caused by *Campylobacter jejuni* and less commonly *Campylobacter coli*. Diarrhea, abdominal pain, malaise, fever, nausea, and vomiting characterize the illness. The duration may be up to 10 days, but typically lasts from 2-5 days. The mode of transmission is by ingestion of organisms from inadequately cooked chicken or pork, contaminated food or water, raw milk, or from contact with infected pets (kittens and puppies), farm animals or infected infants.

### **Laboratory Criteria for Confirmation:**

?? Isolation of *Campylobacter* from any clinical specimen.

### **Case Classification**

*Confirmed:* A case that is laboratory confirmed.

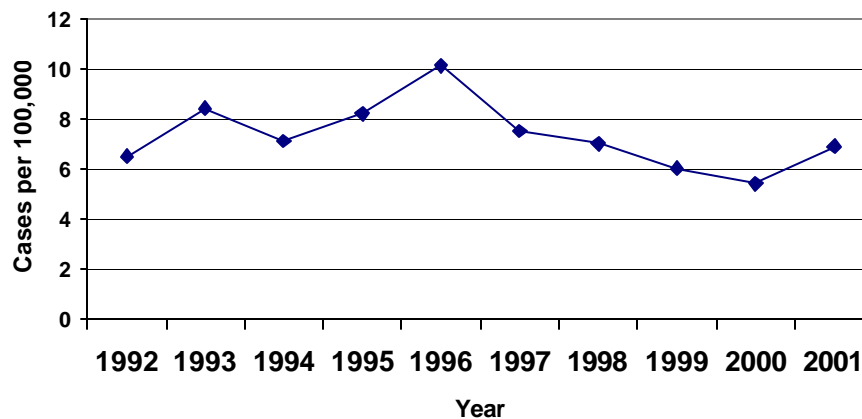
*Probable:* A clinically compatible case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case.

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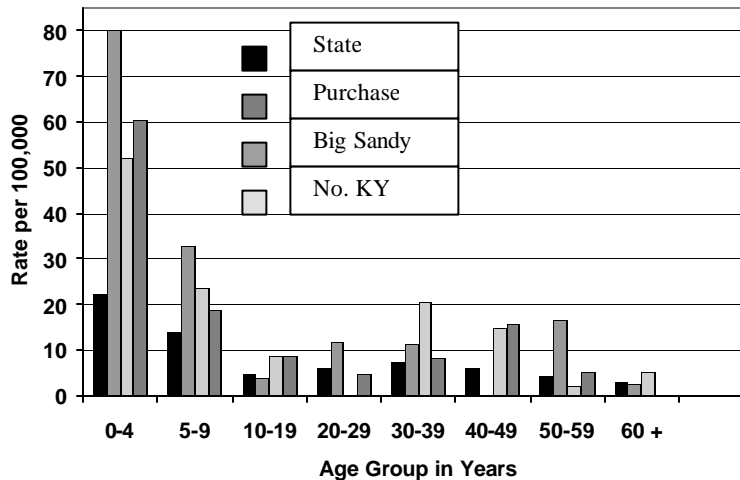
### **Epidemiology**

Kentucky 2001	Rate per 100,000	Cases by Gender	Rate per 100,000
Cases 277	6.9	Female 107	5.2
		Male 170	8.6

**Campylobacteriosis Incidence, Kentucky  
1992-2001**



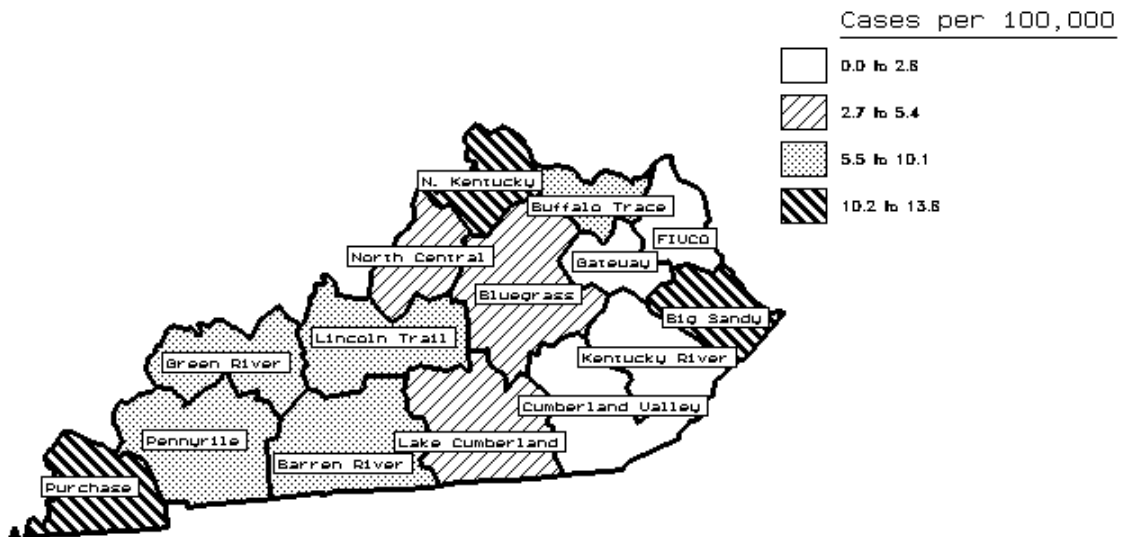
### Campylobacteriosis, Age-Specific Incidence Statewide and Districts With High Rates, 2001



The Purchase District rate for the 0-4 age group was 80.4 cases per 100,000, followed by the Big Sandy District with 60.6 cases per 100,000 and then the Northern Kentucky District with 52.0 cases per 100,000. The state rate for this age group was 22.2 cases per 100,000.

Cases peaked in the summer months, with 40 cases in July.

### Campylobacteriosis Incidence by District, Kentucky 2001



The Northern Kentucky District reported the highest annual incidence for 2001 with a rate of 13.6 cases per 100,000, followed by the Purchase District with a rate of 13.0 cases per 100,000, and the Big Sandy District with a rate of 11.2 cases per 100,000.